Listing of All Claims Including Current Amendments

1. (currently amended) A medical instrument with a hollow shaft, said hollow shaft having at its proximal end a handle consisting of at least two gripping members and at its distal end a tool consisting of at least two jaw members, where at least one of the jaw members of the tool can rotate in relation to the at least one other jaw member of the tool for purposes of opening and closing by means of one rotatably designed gripping member of the handle, and wherein the at least one rotatable jaw member and the gripping member of the handle that serves to rotate the at least one jaw member are connected to one another by means of a push pin stored in the hollow shaft and the push pin can be displaced exclusively in the axial direction by means of the corresponding at least one rotatable gripping member of the handle, wherein at least one of the jaw members is directly mounted to the distal end of the hollow shaft, wherein at least a portion of the push pin is ~~inserted~~ inside, at least partly in form-locking connection, ~~into a recess of~~ a rigid casing, which in turn is inside ~~inserted~~, at least partly in form-locking connection, ~~into~~ the hollow shaft and the push pin is mounted secure against rotation at least in some sections in the casing.

2. (Previously presented) A medical instrument according to claim 1, wherein the casing has a recess of rectilinear cross-section for receiving the push pin, which is rectilinear in cross-section.

3. (Previously presented) A medical instrument according to claim 1, wherein the diameter of the casing corresponds at least to the maximum height of the push pin.

4. (Previously presented) A medical instrument according to claim 1, wherein, in order to displace the push pin in the distal direction a pressure surface is configured on the rotatable gripping member for contacting a contact surface of the push pin.

5. (Previously presented) A medical instrument according to claim 4, wherein, in order to displace the push pin in the proximal direction a driving element is mounted on the rotatable gripping member, which element engages in a recess configured in the push pin.

6. (Previously presented) A medical instrument according to claim 1, wherein the push pin can be removed from the shaft as a unit.

7. (Previously presented) A medical instrument with a hollow shaft, said hollow shaft having at its proximal end a handle consisting of at least two gripping members and at its distal end a tool consisting of at least two jaw members, where at least one of the jaw members of the tool can rotate in relation to the at least one other jaw member of the tool for purposes of opening and closing by means of one rotatably designed gripping member of the handle, and the at least one rotatable jaw member and the gripping member of the handle that serves to rotate the at least one jaw member are connected to one another by means of a push pin stored in the hollow shaft and the push pin can be displaced exclusively in the axial direction by means of the corresponding at least one rotatable gripping member of the handle, wherein the push pin is inserted, at least partly in form-locking connection, into a recess of a rigid casing, which in turn is inserted, at least partly in form-locking connection, into the hollow shaft and the push pin is mounted secure against rotation at least in some sections in the casing, wherein the rigid casing comprises a rod, and the recess comprises an axial channel in the rod having a rectilinear cross-section defined entirely by the rod.

8. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~1~~7, wherein the casing has a recess of rectilinear cross-section for receiving the push pin, which is rectilinear in cross-section.

9. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~4~~7, wherein the diameter of the casing corresponds at least to the maximum height of the push pin.

10. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~4~~7, wherein, in order to displace the push pin in the distal direction a pressure surface is configured on the rotatable gripping member for contacting a contact surface of the push pin.

11. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim [[4]]10, wherein, in order to displace the push pin in the proximal direction a driving element is mounted on the rotatable gripping member, which element engages in a recess configured in the push pin.

12. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~4~~7, wherein the push pin can be removed from the shaft as a unit.

13. (Previously presented) A medical instrument with a hollow shaft, said hollow shaft having at its proximal end a handle consisting of at least two gripping members and at its distal end a tool consisting of at least two jaw members, where at least one of the jaw members of the tool can rotate in relation to the at least one other jaw member of the tool for purposes of opening and closing by means of one rotatably designed gripping member of the handle, and the at least one rotatable jaw member and the gripping member of the handle that serves to rotate the at least one jaw member are connected to one another by means of a push pin stored in the hollow shaft and the push pin can be displaced exclusively in the axial direction by means of the corresponding at least one rotatable gripping member of the handle, wherein at least one of the jaw members is directly mounted to the distal end of the hollow shaft, wherein the push pin is inserted, at least partly in form-locking connection, into a recess of a rigid casing, which in turn is inserted, at least partly in form-locking connection, into the hollow shaft and the push pin is mounted secure against rotation at least in some

sections in the casing, wherein the rigid casing comprises a rod, and the recess comprises an axial channel in the rod having a rectilinear cross-section defined entirely by the rod.

14. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~1~~13, wherein the casing has a recess of rectilinear cross-section for receiving the push pin, which is rectilinear in cross-section.

15. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~1~~13, wherein the diameter of the casing corresponds at least to the maximum height of the push pin.

16. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~1~~13, wherein, in order to displace the push pin in the distal direction a pressure surface is configured on the rotatable gripping member for contacting a contact surface of the push pin.

17. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim [[4]]16, wherein, in order to displace the push pin in the proximal direction a driving element is mounted on the rotatable gripping member, which element engages in a recess configured in the push pin.

18. (Currently amended) A medical instrument according to claim ~~1~~13, wherein the push pin can be removed from the shaft as a unit.